

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.
STATE.
Governor—
J. H. MICKLEY.
Lieutenant Governor—
E. G. McHILTON.
Secretary of State—
A. GALUSHA.
Auditor—
E. M. SEARLE, JR.
Treasurer—
PETER MORTENSEN.
Superintendent—
J. L. McBRLEN.
Attorney General—
NORRIS BROWN.
Land Commissioner—
H. M. EATON.

CONGRESSIONAL.
Congressman, Third District—
J. J. MCCARTHY.

There are a few democrats left but there is no democratic party.
The republican state ticket from Governor Mickey down will be elected.
The republican party in nation and state has never been more harmonious than it is now.

Congressman McCarthy has made a record in the House of Representatives that guarantees his re-election.
Let every republican work for "Old Old John". The corporations and the democrats are against him.

F. D. Williams of Albion, delegate to the republican national convention from the third district, has been honored by the national committee with a position on the resolutions committee. This is an honor of which Mr. Williams and the third district may feel proud. By the way, Boone county republicans are getting their share of the good things and they fully deserve all they get for their "do things" up there.

We might write a page about the excitement in the Platte county democratic convention over a "pass" resolution. We might expatiate upon the fact that the Platte county officers have become so corrupt from riding on railroad passes that it became necessary for the masses of the party to rise up in righteous indignation and put their feet on the head of the slimy octopus that is insinuating itself into the pure white folds of democracy. We might go on and tell how the same indignation masses had to bear the wretched thing from the be-fouled pockets of their newspaper men. But we do not believe in that kind of journalism. So we say frankly, we do not believe that democratic editors ride on passes. Like republican editors they pay for their transportation in advertising. All good republicans also oppose the acceptance of passes by public officers.

It is no worse, no better, for an individual to accept a pass from a railroad than to accept a suit of clothes from a merchant. In the long run those who pay to ride on the railroad or pay for their clothing must pay for what is given away. The individual in neither case commits an act in itself wrong. But when that same individual is elected to a public office in which he has a part in the making or executing of laws under which the rights of this same railroad company or merchant are at issue, the case is different. If a man has the facilities of a gentleman he will be inclined to pay favor to friends whether those friends are railroad companies or merchants. After he has been elected to office he has no right to grant favors to friends if those favors conflict with his duty to the public. If the line of public duty in such a case were clearly marked he might still grant returns favors to friends without overstepping it. But the line is so indistinct that it is not safe to trust any man always to see it. Therefore public policy demands that the individual surrender his railroad pass when he enters upon the duties of a public office; and it demands no less that he turn down all favors from an individual or class of individuals the acceptance of which would place him under obligation as a gentleman to repay. It is not a question of party but of public policy.

MONEY IN POLITICS.
In reply to the statements made by the Telegram, attributing the use of certain language to Messrs. Gluck and Thomas, in discussing the results of the republican county convention, these gentlemen have made the statements over their signatures which the editor of the Telegram may see by calling at the Journal office. Comment is unnecessary.
"I did not charge in the presence of either Howard or any one else that bonds or passes were used by either side to buy votes in the republican county convention and I do not believe that any unfairness was used. I did not spend a cent except for two meals for myself and Mr. Newman. I did say that we were a victory over the lawyers."
"I did not say that Mr. Gluck and others went to the County Convention with money in their pockets to buy the county convention for Mr. Howard. How did I say that any bonds were used for that purpose?"
DAVID THOMAS.

THE PLATTE COUNTY IDEA.
The democratic platform have been passed. They intend to present a plank favoring the new revenue law, labeled it "the Platte county idea" and will ask the state democratic convention to endorse it and make it the chief issue in the coming legislative contest in Nebraska. They pledge their candidate, if elected, to work for the repeal of the present revenue law and to frame a new law to conform to their platform. The plank in question is as follows:

"To protect against the republican practice of laying lighter tax burdens upon the railroads than upon the homes of the people. We believe the true value of a horse, a farm or a railroad is the money it will bring in open market, and we demand that the railroads of this state shall be listed for taxation at a sum not less than the market value of their stock and bonds."

The democratic leaders have agreed to make this the issue of the approaching campaign. Platte county voters will vote either to send a democrat to the legislature pledged to support the "Platte county idea," or a republican pledged to stand for the strict enforcement of the present law.
If the present law is such that an honest farmer or a farmer on a horse or a farm, a democrat can not consistently vote for the democrat candidate, for they will have him pledged to repeal a law that already meets the requirements of their platform.
There remains, therefore, just one question for voters to investigate, and that is, DOES THE PRESENT LAW PROVIDE FOR THE TAKING OF RAILROAD PROPERTY ON THE SAME BASIS AS THE HORSE OR THE FARM, AND IF NOT WOULD THE PLATTE COUNTY IDEA PROVIDE A REMEDY?

Calling railroads had names or appealing to men's prejudices does not give the voter any light on this question.
Voters will prefer to have the facts and to draw their own inferences from those facts. They will not decide to vote to repeal the present law until they know what that law is and we do not believe that the democrats at the county convention would have been so foolish as to put forward the "Platte county idea" had they read the present law before their convention.

FOR THE PRESENT LAW REQUIRES THE RAILROADS TO MAKE A SWORN STATEMENT SHOWING THE MARKET VALUE OF THEIR STOCKS AND BONDS.
This is precisely what the democrats ask, and ALL THAT THEY ASK.
Now suppose the present law stopped here, just where the "Platte county idea" stops, what would be the result? Simply this: The State Board would be powerless to reach the property of railroads whose stocks were not quoted on the market, or whose bonds were retired, as for example the Burlington. But thanks to a republican legislature, the loophole that "the Platte county idea" would leave, a loophole large enough for all the railroad attorneys and the Jacksonian club to pass through in a body "without rolling their clothes," was completely closed.

After providing that the railroads should make a sworn statement "showing the market value of each stock"—the only requirement the "Platte county idea" provides—the present law goes a step further and adds, "OR IF OF NO MARKET VALUE, THEN THE TRUE VALUE OF THE SHARES OF STOCK." And the law does not stop here, but goes right on, making safeguards against the possibility of escape of railroad property, for which the railroads have title. It says: "The returns of railroad companies or corporations shall not be held to be conclusive as to the value of said property, but the State Board of Equalization shall, FROM ALL THE INFORMATION WHICH IT IS ABLE TO OBTAIN, FIND THE TRUE VALUE OF ALL SUCH PROPERTY, INCLUDING TANGIBLE PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES AND SHALL ADVISE THEM ON THE SAME BASIS AS OTHER PROPERTY."

What if the railroads refuse to return statements showing the market value of their stock and other information demanded by the state board? The legislature that framed the present law also had this in mind. They provided that for every such offense the railroad company so offending shall pay a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 and that the state board, after determining the real value of the property of the railroad company so offending, shall add fifty per cent thereto as a penalty for the offense.
Why do the democratic newspapers not quote the provisions of the law they condemn? Can they not trust intelligent democrats with the facts? In upholding the revenue law we do not contend that it is perfect. But we have shown that as applied to railroad property it contains all the "Platte county idea" demands and may provide remedies which are essential to a fair assessment of the railroads.

The new law has forced the collection of thousands of dollars of delinquent taxes that had accumulated under the old law. It provides for the collection of a debt that was rapidly increasing under the old law. The students had four years in which to come to a law to accomplish these results. Why did they not do it? They had an opportunity to increase the taxation of railroads under the old law. Why did they tax them less than preceding and following republican administrations? The chief objection comes not from the farmer for whose vote the fathers of the "Platte county idea" appeal, but from the business men and the railroads who were able to dodge the tax requirements of the old law.
Will the voters of Platte county join the tax dodgers, the railroads and the democrats in their demand for a more lax revenue law?

We do not believe that a better man could have been found for the position of chairman of the republican state central committee than E. F. Lehr of Albion. As an opponent of the law he is superior and as a diplomat he has few equals. He just filed the bill for the repeal of the revenue law.

A FARMER'S VIEW.
It is not a matter of surprise that the democrats whose brand and better depends upon democratic action in Platte county are trying by false charges of corruption against republican in county, state and nation, to divert attention from the weakness of their own party.
Voters will not be deceived. We repeat that thousands of democrats in Nebraska, and many in Platte county will vote for Roosevelt and the republican state and county ticket. Why? First, because of the state of anarchy existing in the democratic party, and second because of the record of Roosevelt and the republican party in the state and nation. To be more specific: The democratic party will be dominated and the platform written either by Cleveland or by the Bryan element. Do voters want another Cleveland administration? They remember that the Cleveland platform statements condemned trusts. But they also remember that Cleveland and his attorney-general refused to apply the Sherman anti-trust law to the big railroad combinations. And they remember equally well that Roosevelt, a republican attorney-general and five republican judges of the United States supreme court enforced the same Sherman anti-trust law in the Northern Securities case in spite of the united opposition of every democratic judge on the supreme bench. Voters will not forget the facts any more than they will forget the hard times thrust upon them by the Cleveland tariff slashing.

On the other hand, do they want a Bryan-Barnett platform? They have expressed themselves most emphatically at the polls on this proposition twice. Many voters once honestly believed that the free coinage of silver was essential to an increase in our per capita circulation. They believed the prophecy of Mr. Bryan that debtors could never pay their debts under a gold standard. They believed that he was right in saying it would be necessary to throttle every corporation in the land in order to stop the abuse of corporate power.

Does a single voter in Nebraska believe these things now? Has not the per capita circulation steadily increased under the Bryan prophecy? Have industrial debtors found any difficulty in paying their debts? Did not President Roosevelt find a means of throttling the Northern Securities company without putting out of business a single corporation as farmers, elevator companies and similar corporations that are really performing an important function in society?
The fact is, the Cleveland conservatism on the one hand, and the Bryan-Barnett radicalism on the other are a Scylla and Charybdis that will sink the democratic ship. There is no middle way. It will run into the rock of conservatism if it misses the whirlpool of radicalism.
The wise voter will climb into the republican life boat before it is too late.

FREE TO FARMERS.
The United States Department of Agriculture is the greatest bureau of its kind in the world. It is maintained at a cost of millions of dollars, to aid the American farmer. It employs the most learned scientists in its laboratories, the most skilled and best educated farmers and stock raisers in its experiment stations. These men devote their lives to the investigation of methods that will make the stock and grain farms of the United States more productive. Their investigations are not theoretical, but are practical experiments, the results of which may be put to everyday use on every farm. These results are published at great expense, and distributed, most of them free, to those who write for them, and yet how few farmers avail themselves of this free information. By addressing a card to the United States Department of Agriculture, and asking to have your name inserted on their mailing list, you will receive a monthly list issued by the department, from which you may select the publications in which you are interested. The money list for April, for example, includes the following publications:—Pasture, meadow and forage crops in Nebraska; Facts about milk; Standard varieties of chickens; Butter making on the farm; Potato diseases and their treatment, and many others. The Journal urges the farmer who does not receive these publications to give them a trial. Every consumer in the United States is taxed to pay for them.

A CONVERT.
Paul Morton, son of J. Sterling Morton of national fame as the originator of arbor day and secretary of agriculture under Cleveland, has recently renounced a life-long allegiance to the democratic party and announced himself for Roosevelt. We reprint in full his statement explaining the reasons for his conversion. We ask the democrats who read the Journal to weigh most carefully the statements made by Mr. Morton. Ask yourselves seriously, if they are not correct. Our republican readers will not fail to call the attention of their democratic friends to this article. It explains in a brief paragraph the whole situation. It is as follows: "One reason for my change in political faith is the fact that the republican party has appropriated two of the former cardinal principles of democracy—sound money and expansion. With regard to the tariff, I believe that the republican party will come nearer to revising it when the time comes than ever would the democratic party. One trouble with the democratic party is that it comes out with a new paramount issue every four years. First it is money, then imperialism, and now it is the class against the masses, or some such tommyrot, whereas, as a matter of fact, there is no class distinction in this country, and the laboring man of today may become the capitalist of tomorrow. I like the republican party because it is the party that stands for the material interests of the country. It is the party that has done things that have benefited the masses. I believe in the republican party because it is the party that stands for the material interests of the country. It is the party that has done things that have benefited the masses. I believe in the republican party because it is the party that stands for the material interests of the country. It is the party that has done things that have benefited the masses."

OUR OWN ECONOMY.
The United States within the last ten years has been the most successful exporting nation in the world. The greatest part of our exports consists of the products of the farm. Legislation which extends our foreign market, therefore, necessarily tends to advance the price of these products. The party whose policy it is to protect such legislation is the true friend of the farmer and is entitled to his vote. A protective tariff, modified by reciprocity treaties with the foreign countries with which we trade, is the policy by which the republican party has made the American farmer the most independent and the most coveted individual in the world. As an example of what republican reciprocity is doing to build up the market, and therefore to advance the price of farm products, we reprint a statement from Harper's Weekly, a democratic periodical, showing the effect of our reciprocity treaty with Cuba, on our trade with that country: "Our new reciprocity treaty with Cuba has already had a high stimulating effect on our trade with that island. According to figures gathered by the Department of Commerce and Labor, our imports from Cuba during the first three months of the present year were nearly double those for the same period of 1903, and our exports increased nearly twenty-five per cent. During the first quarter of 1904 our imports were \$11,948,997, and our exports \$23,106,000. During the first quarter of the present year our imports were \$28,817,190, and our exports \$4,485,149. This makes an increase in total trade of nearly seventy per cent. Our chief import is sugar. Our chief export is wheat flour; other important exports being lumber, furniture, cotton cloths, refined oil, locomotives, sewing-machines and leather. A modest but grateful amelioration of the price of Cuban cigars is one of the immediate results of the new treaty. Several manufacturers have put out new brands of 'Reciprocity' cigars, which are supposed to demonstrate what the new treaty has done for the consumer of tobacco."

THE OAT TRUST.
Inquiry regarding the anthracite coal combine having been resumed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which under the decision of the supreme court of the United States has authority to require the railroads to produce contracts and other documents deemed necessary to the investigation, it is to be expected that a great deal of interesting information will be elicited bearing upon the charge that there is a combination of coal-carrying railroads and operators which is in distinct violation of the anti-trust law. There is no obstacle now in the way of the commission making its inquiry thorough. Under the decision of the court of last resort it is given access to every source of information and there is no reason to doubt that the commission will probe to the bottom.

Meanwhile it is announced that Attorney General Knox will probably begin proceedings against the coal trust some time next month. It is understood to be the purpose of the Department of Justice to file a bill in the federal circuit court at Philadelphia against the coal-carrying railroads, charging them with violation of the anti-trust law. It is stated that the attorney general's plans are based upon the anticipated result of the hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The character of the contracts between the railroads and operators is known to the attorney general and he has been able to go ahead with the preparation of his case, with full knowledge of the revelations likely to be made before the Interstate Commerce Commission. He has given his personal attention to the preparation of the case according to reports from Washington. His only reason for delaying proceedings is said to be that he wishes to permit the commission to conclude its investigation before he brings suit on behalf of the government, when he will have in addition to the information the department has already obtained that which will be secured through the investigation in progress.

There is reason to believe that a strong case can be made against the coal combine; one which will win in the courts and break up that rapacious and oppressive monopoly. The fact that Mr. Knox is preparing to institute proceedings is ample assurance that he has what he deems to be sufficient evidence of a violation of the anti-trust law, for the attorney general is careful not to take action until well satisfied that he is on safe ground. Of course the coal trust will fight hard, so that it may be a year or more before there is a final settlement of the case. Whether or not it will in the meantime modify its activities is a question. There is no present indication of an intention to do this and with the certainty before it of prosecution in any event there is small likelihood of any change from its rapacious and oppressive policy. The existing contracts will probably be allowed to stand and the public be compelled to pay the existing exorbitant prices for anthracite coal. This is the inference to be drawn from the latest testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission.—Omaha Bee.

OUR OWN ECONOMY.
A good oat flour, you want to have in the house, if any will have a round, starchy pea size, full fat cheeks and upper lip and a well developed bump on the top of the head between the ears, betokening good nature. A sheep cut that puts a good deal of fat on his back, gets fat, expressive eyes generally indicate a good nature. The good natured and probably the most common one in the case of domestic cats is overbearing, particularly to such extent, in wild life the cat has courage which enables her to stand her feet. In the house she has the same full nature, but she is content to be a good natured and probably the most common one in the case of domestic cats is overbearing, particularly to such extent, in wild life the cat has courage which enables her to stand her feet. 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